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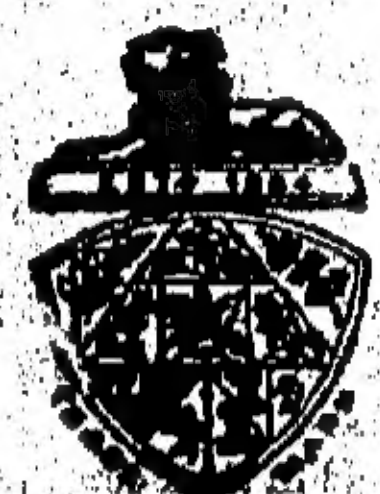
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 21st 1909.

It can hardly be said that as yet there is much sign of China spontaneously adopting an imperial standard gold currency. China probably has much to learn beforehand and first of all has to be convinced that there would be any advantage accruing to her in changing the standard from silver to gold. Accepting as a fact this dislike of the country at large to altering its conceptions of what actually constitutes money, we can begin to comprehend the very decided preference shown by many statesmen who have, so far as their lights went, carefully studied the monetary question, for what is practically the dollar over the tael. Though for matters of current account for thousands of years the tael has been the accepted standard, for matters of actual currency and general convenience for the couple of hundred years since it was first introduced, the dollar has always been the coin best known to the Chinese; and is intimately associated in every Chinaman's mind, from the Great Wall to the frontier of Tongking, with his idea of money as a tangible form of currency. Although the Chinese have been for some thousands of years accustomed to reduce everything to a decimal system, whether land, weights and measures, or money, the Chinese have curiously never displayed in so marked a degree as the purists of Europe what may be called the superstition of decimalism. To the seaman using Chinese the multiplication or division by unity-two constitutes no bugbear; he has seen the operation, which he performs perhaps a thousand times a day,

with him it is merely instinct, and calls for no mental exertion whatever. But if the money of account and the money of use be thus different, the calculation is nothing compared with the likewise different standard of copper money, which to a greater extent than the difference of dollar and tael affects his daily life in a far more intimate manner than the other.

From reasons of convenience no silver coin much over 400 grains troy in weight has ever succeeded in becoming current to any large extent. Even the British Crown weighing about 436½ grains never became popular, the public always preferring the more nimble half-crown. The Dollar, weighing from 492 to 417.707 grains troy, is the largest and heaviest coin which has ever been dominant in the currency of the world. The Chinese Tael if converted into a coin would weigh at least 580 grains troy, or more at the proposed alloy of 900 fine, and would certainly be unpopular with a people who eagerly welcomed the old Carolus Dollar of 417.7 grains. The objections to the tael coin proceeds, then, from very real and tangible grounds, such as the Chinaman is especially from his daily experience capable of judging correctly, and we see that his practical experience leads him to the same conclusion as his equally practical brother, the user of the coin in Europe. But equally from sentimental ideas the tael is hardly likely to be adopted with avidity as a satisfactory standard by any considerable section of the Chinese. True, the weight itself has enjoyed a life seldom afforded in the annals of any country to a currency, and still remains as at first in the neighbourhood of 580 grains; and this is due to the fact that the Government had never had a thing to say to it. The English "pound" of silver, at one time the equivalent of the weight, has, we all know, depreciated more than two-thirds to 1746 grains, and this is nothing to the old French livre, which, starting at the same standard, now weighs only 77 grains. But the ingenuity of the manipulators was equal to the occasion. Though they preserved the weight they surrounded it with so many difficulties and restrictions that in the end there are nearly as many distinct taels as there are trading centres, so that in the confusion commerce has to bear the brunt of innumerable exchanges. A tael in China conveys no idea, in fact, of a fixed standard; and fixity of standard is just the one thing most needed. Now it is remarkable that one of the very first acts of the great administrator the First Emperor, Tsin Shi Hwangti, on formally assuming the rôle of Emperor was to issue a proclamation calling for uniformity of weights and measures. This was in the year B.C. 221. Unfortunately within the next two years the Empire fell into confusion with his approaching old age, and loss of energy, and though the edict was renewed by his son and successor, his murder in 207 B.C. put an end to the dynasty, and with it of most of Shi Hwangti's most cherished schemes of amendment. Since that time no statesman has arisen till the present time with sufficient grasp of intellect to carry through the scheme planned out upwards of two thousand years ago by one of the master minds of the world.

But, after all, these schemes for the reform of the currency do not go beyond China's internal wants, while, of course, her most pressing need at the moment is to accommodate her currency with that of the rest of the world. This is, however, a problem which the most advanced financier in China has not as yet even ventured to discuss; so far as he had the opportunity of commercial intercourse, has continued the sole currency of the world; he had in fact little temptation to do so. His nation had opened up in the early centuries to Chinese commerce the whole of Asia to the basins of the Tigris, so that it could hardly have been accused of want of enterprise; and though they had met with gold coins, nowhere had they found a gold currency. Even the celebrated gold Darius of old Persia was little better than a token, and its value was regulated, not by its intrinsic value but by its exchangeability for silver. That is then, not unnaturally, the manner in which the native financier considers the variations of exchange. It is not, in his purview, that silver has been depreciating in value, but that gold has risen to a most unexpected and unexampled height. From his point of view there may be even advantages in this. It acts, he recognises, adversely on imports into China; but from his standpoint, this, which carries distress to Europe and America, is not of itself an evil calling loudly for redress. On the other hand he sees that many articles exported from China are exchangeable in Europe and America for as much gold as before, and for which he can obtain in exchange far more silver. The higher principle of political economy that what

distresses trade in one direction must of necessity be a hindrance to wholesome commerce he has not yet learned, nor does he see any necessity for such a conclusion. This is hardly to be wondered at when we find so advanced an assembly as the Senate of the United States deliberately doing all it can to cripple the import trade of the States under the same erroneous view that it is thereby promoting the best interests of the country at large. Not the least curious part of the modern financial system of the Great Republic is that more strenuously than any other of the Powers it has been pressing on China the so-called "reform" of her currency; while its own financial measures have a directly reactionary tendency, and are directed, not to the advancement but to the hindrance of trade. Naturally China and Eastern Asia have much to offer to the United States, and in return are prepared to take many of her productions and manufactures. Commerce, however, for its wholesome conduct requires some reciprocity, as otherwise the natural course of exchange will bring its own revenge. Such has been the case between America and East Asia. The States have deliberately hampered the export of goods from China, and in return for this the import of American goods has fallen off; and exchange, to emphasise this, has dropped in sympathy. The manner in which the U.S. Government has sought to rectify this is peculiar. It has been seeking to remedy the loss to itself by inducing the Chinese to adopt a gold standard; there is nothing wrong in this, and we do not suggest it as a grievance. But failing this, it is now seeking recourse to something very much in the nature of compulsion. Our new American financiers, utterly forgetting the disastrous results of the bimetallic efforts of 1890-93, are seeking to revive the cry; and again appealing "to a weak administration in England to join them in their insane policy of seeking by Act of Congress to place an artificial value on silver. The result in the States was the passing of the Bland Act, which bound the Government of the States every month to purchase some twelve million ounces of silver. The end was that, after making the Treasury nearly bankrupt, silver fell lower than ever, and has never recovered the shock. More wise the British Government saved the situation by restricting the coinage of silver in India, and has succeeded in keeping exchange steady ever since. The new-old financiers who rule the Senate to-day, after just passing one of the most reactionary measures ever proposed in the House, would finish up by re-enacting the bungles of the bimetalists of 1890. History is easily forgotten in the United States.

The latest Manila papers state that Manila is still free from cholera. The provincial reports are also hopeful.

The Council of the Society of Arts have awarded the Society's silver medal to Mr. Arthur John Barry, for his paper on "Railway Development in China," which we reported at considerable length about six weeks ago.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend of \$5.50 per share for the past half year, and the West Point Building Co., Ltd., an interim dividend of \$2 per share. These dividends are payable on the 3rd proximo.

Mr. J. S. Dobie, Agent in Hongkong of The Chinese Engineering & Mining Company, Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 3rd July, 1909, amounted to 23,245.50 tons and the sales during the period to 27,069.45 tons.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

OFFERING TO SELL STOLEN GOODS TO
THEIR OWNERS.

At the Magistrate's yesterday before Mr. J. B. Wood two Chinese named Leung Hok and Lai On were charged with receiving four pieces of white serge which they knew had been feloniously stolen from the Tak Cheong firm.

Mr. H. L. Bourne, sen., appeared for the complainant, Tak Cheong, and Mr. Crowther Smith appeared for the defendant, Lai On. The evidence of Ho Wing, a partner in the Tak Cheong firm, was that on May 20th he took delivery of a case invoiced as containing five rolls of white serge, four bearing the same numbers as the roll produced in Court. The case was not opened at the time, but put into the godown as received. Witness on the 15th inst. went into the Hop Wa shop and was asked to purchase four rolls of serge. As the serge was a kind which he believed was only imported by the Tak Cheong firm he "put them off" and went to his godown to see if it had been stolen. He found that the case had gone. Then he went back to the Hop Wa shop and said he should want a receipt from the owner. The defendant Lai On came and produced a receipt chopped with the defendant Leung Hok's Chop. He was then arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crowther Smith, witness said he did not know how the case could have been taken out as the godown had not been broken into, and the key was hung in the manager's room.

Evidence was also given by one of the complainant's shop coolies, and by a Chinese youth living at the Hop Wa shop. The latter deposed that Lai On brought two of the rolls to the shop and Leung Hok brought the other two a little later.

Prisoners were remanded until Wednesday afternoon, the 29th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
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JAPANESE MINISTER TO
AMERICA RECALLED.

Tokyo, July 20th.

Baron Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, has been recalled, and is en route for Japan.

THE STRIKE IN HAWAII.

Tokyo, July 20th.

The strike situation in Hawaii is becoming worse. The Japanese Consul, in attempting to reason with the strikers, was roughly handled.

FORCED MARCHES IN JAPAN.

A HEAVY CASUALTY LIST.

Tokyo, July 20th.

Twelve deaths have occurred, and hundreds of soldiers have been invalided, as the result of forced summer marches by regiments in various parts of the country.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

PRINCE AND PRINCESS KUNI.

London, July 19th.

Prince and Princess Kuni of Japan lunched with His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace to-day.

T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught were present.

THE LORDS AND THE
FINANCE BILL.POSSIBLE RESIGNATION OF THE
GOVERNMENT.

London, July 20th.

The "Daily News" learns in "the highest quarters" that in the event of the House of Lords persisting in amendments to the Finance Bill, the creation of new Peers will be recommended in order to secure the passage of the Bill. Only if the Crown refuses will Mr. Asquith advise a dissolution or resign.

Almost indubitably the latter step will be taken.

RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN THE
YANGTSE REGION.

London, July 20th.

The Peking correspondent of "The Times" reports that the Russian Minister has informed the Waiwupu that in view of Russian interests at Hankow and in the tea trade of the Yangtse district, Russia requests that Russian financiers, represented by the Russo-Chinese Bank, shall participate in the Hankow railway loans.

ADMIRAL CURZON HOWE.

London, July 20th.

The operation performed on Admiral Curzon Howe has proved successful and he hopes to rejoin his ship in a fortnight.

KING VISITS MR. CHAMBER-
LAIN.

London, July 20th.

King Edward visited Mr. Chamberlain at his London residence yesterday.

The President of the Board of Posts and Communications has, in conversation with a member of the Government, remarked that to develop the railways would require the sum of £15,000,000 during the next three years over and above the net profits from the railways. The most important and largest item is that for the building of the four branch lines, of the Peking-Hankow Railway (from Tangchow to Tanghsien, the North bank of the Huangho to Mufan, Yenhsien to Chou Chia Kow and Matschen to Wanghsien); and the completion of the line from Hwo Hsien Chen to Tachow, will cost 4,600,000 taels, besides the money required for the new carriages, hotels and stations, and for acquiring and working coal mines. His Excellency Hsu concludes that if the above things are to be done a foreign loan is absolutely necessary.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRATAS.

A MISUNDERSTOOD QUESTION
MADE CLEAR.(Specially written for the Hongkong
Daily Press).

Most persons yet remain in ignorance of the portents and intents of the Sino-Japanese wrangle over the atoll of Pratas, of whose now cherished existence both Governments were, quite up to the very near present, most unaccountably ignorant.

Anyone reading the reports daily emanating from Chinese and Japanese newspaper sources would imagine that this question of right and title to the atoll were of all-absorbing international importance; whereas when one comes to weigh and analyse the pros and cons of the matter, it resolves itself into nothing less than an unseasonably commercial brawl—and, at that, one not of the cleanest description.

To put together, as one who knows, and knows authoritatively, the piecemeal history of the dispute from its inception to its present acute stage, is not a hard task; and I give here, therefore, a general digest of the facts which have led up to the appointment of the present Commission.

When Western science taught Japanese chemists educated abroad that there were other and more valuable aids to the fertilization of their poor and overworked grain-lands than the bean-cake of North China, the fish refuse from the cod and herring-oil industries of the Hokkaido, and the more pestiferous human product of their cities, towns and villages, whose use still disgusts the visitor to Japan, those rapacious students naturally came to recognise the utility of bird manure or guano and the substrata of phosphate rock, which, in islands of true coral formation, invariably underlie such deposits.

Until, I suggest, ten years ago, adventurous Japanese fowling from Kyushu and Satsuma had sailed in their junks through the Loochoo the Gotoes, the Volcano Islands and those of the Bashi Group, busily despoiling the various islets of their feathered inhabitants for the sake of their wings, which have a selling value of about three or four cents a pair in southern Japan. The result naturally arrived that these rough navigators gradually decimated those groups, if not exactly of "the goose which lays the golden egg," then of the guano which drops something equally valuable.

Thus they went further afield in their depredations, and only last Summer, it will be remembered, a party of Japanese bird-hunters was rescued by a Brazilian training-ship as far south as Wake's Island, just as their provisions and water had petered out, and were brought on to Hongkong. How much further afield than that they have gone, and upon what nation's preserves they have not yet poached remains to be discovered and announced to astonished Colonial governments.

The Pratas Shoal lying isolated, as it does, roughly 172 nautical miles from Hongkong in a direct line to the northernmost point of the Island of Luzon, was, naturally, as the nesting-place and *pie-d-a-terre* of an enormous number of sea-fowl, sooner or later bound to attract the attention of these Japanese "birders," so that it came to pass that, in the Summer of 1906, the crew of an adventurous junk, after playing havoc among the feathered tribes of the atoll—it is reported that they killed over 2,000 birds in three days—were blown off their happy hunting-ground by a typhoon, which carried their craft before it up the Formosa Channel, and landed the party in safety somewhere north of Amoy. Later in the same typhoon season the members of a similar fowling expedition had their vessel smashed up during a cyclone, and being marooned upon the Pratas, were, I think, upon news of their fate becoming known, brought off the island by an Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer, officially sent to effect their rescue.

Thus, neither of the ill-fated expeditions put in evidence of lengthy residence in, or proprietorship of the atoll, sufficient to entitle them to a consideration of their claims.

When they were sent back to Formosa, however, from which island they had originally set out, the richness of the atoll became noised abroad through the medium of the Japanese press in South Formosa, the various newspapers of which having heard the seamen's yarns, combined in an earnest exhortation to all and sundry to emigrate southwards and partake of the fortunes which awaited them upon Pratas Island.

Not then, however, and not till considerably later did the personality of Mr. Nishizawa, the Japanese claimant in the present case, begin to loom up. Long before the potential wealth of the island finally roused the commercial desires of Mr. Nishizawa, a scheme for its exploitation had been laid, by the first Englishman to visit it (outside of its original naval surveyors and shipwrecked sailors), before one or two influential houses in this Colony of Hongkong, who pooh-poohed the idea of its value. The same individual also approached the British Foreign Office with a request for the annexation of the atoll to the Crown dominions, but was met with a refusal, the explanation of the Foreign Office being that, "after searching investigation, that department had concluded that the island undoubtedly belonged to China, and that, therefore, no question of its annexation could be entertained."

In the meantime it is practically certain from files of the Japanese vernacular press of Formosa, which may still be referred to, that the Government of that island had lent a willing ear to the stories which had been circulated concerning the Pratas and its wealth, and was more or less encouraging its exploitation.

The argument of the Japanese central Government in its reply to China's official protest to Nishizawa's occupation, laid stress upon

the fact that no official recognition had been taken by Japan of that claimant's possession of the atoll, yet strangely enough the Taihoku correspondent of a Hongkong paper could scarcely have maliciously invented the statement contained in a letter to his paper written in mid-July of 1908 to the effect that on the 13th of July, "Mr. Nishizawa, accompanied by officials and experts (number specified) of the Formosa Government, left Keelung for the Pratas on one of Mr. Nishizawa's steamers with the object of making an exhaustive survey of the place." This hardly reads like official abstention from interference in the "grab." Furthermore, for some little time previous to this, the name of the atoll as it was printed in the Japanese press had, with some intent, appeared as Nishizawajima (Nishizawa's Island) in place of Pratas.

Now Pratas is a small coral atoll, one mile and a half in length and three-quarters of a mile wide, which lies at the mouth of a horse shoe-shaped and wreck-strewn reef twelve miles in length and about ten miles across at the horns. It is only 40 feet high at its greatest altitude and of sparse vegetation, and two pine-trees of stunted and melancholy growth crown its summit.

Until the arrival of the Japanese there existed upon the atoll a small shrine erected with loving care from wreckage and kept in repair by the toll-hardened hands of the Cantonese fishermen. There was in evidence, too, a reservoir—which held the sole water supply of the atoll—in the shape of some ill-fated ship's tank which had been laboriously dragged close to the summit. It is a fact worthy of notice that neither shrine nor tank exist any longer. The Japanese and Loochoosians sent down from Formosa brought their water with them in *sak-tubs*. Still it is not impertinent to ask where is the shrine and what has become of the Chinamen's water tank?

Upon this bleak and storm-lashed forty-foot-high square mile or two of coral, successive generations of fishermen from Hongkong and Canton had hunted the turtle in the summer, and had at other times and seasons salted and dried the catches of fish which they made in the great lagoon. How many tens of generations have so done one may not surmise, but under the name of Tung Shan the atoll has been indelibly fused in the fishing traditions of Kwantung.

To such a place, then, came the Nishizawa expedition of July, 1908, with officials and experts, and with water, old Decauville light rails and trucks, and with coolies, pikemen and shovels; and there ever since the Japanese have dug the phosphates, trowled the lagoon and slaughtered the birds, and according to the Chinese complaint completely ousted and driven off the island's real owners with harshness and, it is alleged, with at least some show of brutality.

The state of affairs set up by these conflicting claims has necessitated the appointment of the present Sino-Japanese Commission regarding the Pratas.

With regard to the value of the phosphates found upon the atoll, some experts have suggested them to be of greater commercial value than those of Christmas Island, but the writer is prepared to state from his own knowledge that these deposits hold a physical combination which can but add to the manufacturer's difficulty of turning them by process into a useful commercial fertilizer. Roughly speaking they might in their native condition be worth six dollars a ton delivered at the Japanese nitric acid factories of Osaka and Tokyo.

That the Chinese are now keenly alive to the value of their possessions in these latitudes which the brines and grievances of a few fishermen have served to make clear to them is very certain, and anti-Japanese Kwantung has needed no guiding hand to show her how to make a theatrical diplomatic use of an anti-climax to the boycott troubles arising from the Tientsin Manu incident.

Nishizawa's claim for compensation for loss of his trade has been roughly estimated at Taels 500,000, whilst the Chinese official counter-claim was originally stated to be 3,000,000 yen. The decision as to which claim shall be successful lies in the hands of the Sino-Japanese Commission now proceeding to the Naboth's Vineyard in dispute.

In conclusion, I have it upon the best authority that Hongkong assayers have not for years kept their noses more assiduously, if not exactly to their grindstones, than to their pestles and mortars, than they are doing at present, under the necessity of analysing the super-scrappings of desert islands from all points of the China Sea. In this direction there is a suitable rush for the spoil.

A YOUNG MAN'S WAR.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN
CIVIL WAR.

Many persons wonder that there are almost half a million surviving soldiers of the American Civil War, considering that it is forty-eight years it began and forty-four since it ended. The reason, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, lies in the fact that it was a young man's war, as the following official statistics as to the age of men as they enlisted will show:—

At the age of 10 and under	25
At the age of 12 and under	125
At the age of 14 and under	1,625
At the age of 16 and under	84,801
At the age of 18 and under	1,151,438
At the age of 21 and under	2,159,798
22 years of age and over	618,516

These figures include re-enlistments, of which there were almost 2,000,000, but it can easily be seen that this was practically a boys' war, since only a small percentage were 22 years of age and over, and these must, to a large extent, have enlisted previously. It is estimated that if the year 1863 be taken as a starting-point, since it was the middle of the war, the average age of the soldier was about 22 years, which would make him 68 at the present. That is a fair age, but not old by any means, and it might be remembered that those who served through a campaign and came out fit showed virility which indicated a promise of living beyond the normal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW OPIUM EVIL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—There are many well meaning persons who entertain the idea that an evil can suddenly be uprooted without the danger of another, and perhaps a worse, evil growing up in its place. It is the idea on which the whole anti-opium propaganda has been based, but the public has only to read the summary of Sir Alexander Hosie's latest report on the anti-opium movement, which appears in this morning's *Daily Press*, to learn how fallacious the idea really is.

A large business has already developed in China in the sale of compounds advertised as "cures" for the opium habit, constituting an evil far more disastrous to the physical and moral well-being of the people of China than the habit of smoking unadulterated opium which it is the avowed object of the Chinese Government to suppress. The native opium as it often comes into the market—adulterated with deleterious ingredients—is far more injurious to the smoker than the pure drug sold by the Government of India under whose supervision it is examined, weighed, packed and shipped abroad.

No antidote has yet been discovered which can cure the drunkard, and it will be found in China that there is no sudden cure for the opium smoker. The so-called "cures" which are now being so extensively sold are recognised by all observers as producing worse effects than the disease—Yours, &c.

D. S. G.

Hongkong, July 20th.

LOCAL SPORT.

WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

B.O.C. V. 87TH CO. B.G.A.

This match was played at the V.R.C. enclosure last evening, and ended in a win for the Boys Own Club by one goal after an exciting game. The players were:—

87th Co.: Beasley, Old and Langcroft; Harris, Birch, Fitzgerald and Connolly.

Boys Own Club: White, A. E. Ellis and I. Chanyut; Cordier; Muskett, A. B. Ellis and Leitao.

Popular opinion favoured the Boys in this game, and as events transpired, it was correct. But it was not expected that such a close finish would be witnessed. The marked improvement of the 87th Co. since their last shield match was generally commented upon, and the splendid game they played yesterday was deserving of better results. They marked their men well, and showed to better advantage in swimming and throwing the ball, but the youngsters played the consistent game expected of them, and deserved their win. Should the 87th Company continue to improve as they have done in the last ten days, however, they will no doubt prove a "tough proposition" to the next team pitted against them.

Final: Boys Own Club, 2; 87th Company, 1.

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE V. POLICE.

An interesting game of bowls was watched by a large crowd of spectators at Happy Valley on Monday afternoon, when the best four players in the Police Recreation Club met the best four players in the Civil Service Club. After some exciting play the match ended in a win for the Civil Service by four points. The teams and total scores were:

Civil Service: Thornhill, Fincher, Bond and L. E. Brett (skip) ... 23
Police: Stuart, Ogg, Cooper and Pitt (skip) 19

YACHTSMEN ENCOUNTER A DERELICT.

While the Corinthian Yacht Club cruiser *Lady Godiva*, commanded by Mr. J. Spittles, was passing through the Lyemun Pass at the beginning of this week she picked up a derelict fishing junk from which she rescued three Chinese seamen. The yachtmen immediately returned to the Club House with their prize, and there landed the Chinese, whose wants were supplied before they were allowed to depart.

MR. SHELTON HOOPER ROBEED.

While Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Hooper were entertaining the Chief Justice at dinner on Monday night, a little diversion was created by the capture of a thief in Mrs. Hooper's bedroom. In the course of the dinner the houseboy was sent on an errand to the bedroom, and shortly after his despatch a scream was heard from that quarter. Mr. Hooper hastened to the spot to learn the cause of the outcry, and seeing his houseboy struggling with a strange Chinese went to his assistance. The thief was overcome, a constable was called, and the intruder was taken to the Central Police Station. At that time nothing was missed from the bedroom, but Mr. Hooper subsequently discovered that the contents of the jewel box had been turned out, and that a lady's gold watch chain was missing. After a search of the room the missing article was found near the spot where the houseboy and the thief had been struggling. The intruder was charged before Mr. P. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's yesterday with being on the premises with intent to commit a felony, and with the larceny of the watch chain, and Mr. Hooper informed his Worship that last week he had engaged the defendant to wait at dinner; consequently he knew the run of the house. The defendant told the Court that he went to look for Mr. Hooper's cock. He was in the boys' quarters when Mr. Hooper called him into the bedroom and then gave him in charge. On the first count his Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment, and on the second to three months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A brilliant and interesting function took place at the Italian Convent yesterday evening on the occasion of the annual prize distribution. A large number had been erected within the compound and this was embellished with flags, festoons of greenery, baskets of flowers and other floral decorations, presenting a very picturesque appearance. A numerous assembly of ladies and gentlemen filled the matchless, among those present being His Excellency the Governor, General Sir Joachim Machado, His Excellency Ko Ern Chen, Commodore Lyon, His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, Captain Cinatti, Mr. and Mrs. Volpicelli, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Leiris, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Brothers Christian and Cyprian, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Father Robert, Mr. E. Shellim, Captain Wo, officers of the Portuguese cruisers, Mr. Funatsu, and Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C.

The programme was worthy of the occasion. It showed the attainments of the pupils, including as it did a polka concertina (16 hands), an address and song of welcome, recitations, etc., as well as the portrayal of "The Four Seasons of Life."

The Manager's Report was read. At the outset it contained a sympathetic reference to the death on the 14th December, 1908, of Sister M. Allanson, who for thirty-eight years, without so much as a single month's intermission, taught with considerable success in the school. During all that time, Sister Allanson filled the position of Headmistress in succession to Sister Bowring, the daughter of a former governor of Hongkong, and was in turn succeeded upon her death by Sister Teresa, a certified teacher from the Academy of Milan. On the last occasion the report was presented to the average school attendance was 205.67. This has been increased during the year just ended to 242.58, being an increase of 17.37 per cent. That the Convent is fulfilling essentially the charitable feature of the institution is shown by the fact that of the pupils attending the School no less than fifty are from the Orphanage attached to the establishment, while thirty per cent. of the day-scholars are admitted free of charge. There is no indiscriminate charity in such admissions, as in every case the Superiors are satisfied, after investigation, of the parents' absolute inability to provide for their children's schooling. In addition to the ordinary subjects prescribed by the Code, such extra subjects as music, drawing and painting are also taught in the school, while the French and German languages as well as typewriting have been added in compliance with the demand which has arisen for such additional subjects. One hundred and ten pupils attended the music classes; twenty-five drawing and painting. Without entering into details on the report of the Inspector of Schools, whose criticisms have been directed mainly towards what he has termed the "English work" of the School, it is permissible to observe that the greater majority of the children attending the Convent School, are children of Portuguese and of Chinese parents whose opportunity of hearing and conversing in the English language is at school. The acquisition of idiomatic English by such children is, therefore, a matter of great difficulty. If they have not come up to the standard expected by the Inspector it is a reasonable hope that the due allowance be made to the national character of the home environs which, in other respects, leave nothing to be desired. A rule of the school is that, at work as in play, the English language, and that alone, be the medium of instruction. That the measure of success attained by the school in the past is encouraging, is testified by the fact that some of the pupils are engaged in teaching at private and public schools in such important centres like Hongkong, Manila and Hankow. In the past, children of the Convent have not entered the annual public schools sports; a new departure is contemplated in this respect by the Superiors, and it is hoped that our scholars will compete in friendly rivalry at the Happy Valley next March. The health of the children during the year under review has been very satisfactory. When presenting the prizes in October, 1907, H. E. the Governor spoke of the great interest which he felt in the industrial section of the school in which "the orphan girls are taught a means of livelihood which may be useful to them hereafter and by which they may be able to help a little forward and contribute towards the maintenance of the school in which they are being cared for." It is my very pleasant duty to observe, at the request of the Superiors, that the value of self-help and self-reliance inculcated upon the children by His Excellency has stimulated the girls to greater efforts in their desire to help the Convent with the product of their labour. By their needlework the girls foreign and Chinese without exception—have done much towards the upkeep of the very large establishment with its 450 inmates and its branches throughout the Colony and its neighbourhood, altogether making up the large number of 800 dependants. Lady Lugard has very kindly offered a souvenir to the Convent, which would permanently remain in it, and on which the name of the most upright and self-reliant pupil would be engraved each year. Two names have been submitted to His Excellency for 1907-1908: Miss Maria Rozario; for 1908-1909: Miss Adela Llorente. To the donors to the prize fund our sincere obligations are tendered. Acknowledgment of contributions must be made to H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commodore Lyon, Sir Paul Clater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, the Hon. Mr. Wei-Yuk, C.M.G., Chev. Z. Volpicelli, Mrs. Ho Tung, Messrs. J. R. M. Smith, H. N. Medy, B. Shewan, W. Lyssaght, J. M. E. Machado, F. A. Gomes, E. S. Kadoorie, H. Dixon, A. S. Gomes, Jr., Francis Tse Yat, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, P. K. Kwok, Sin Tak Fan, Choa Leep Chee, S. D. Setna, Ho Wing, and Simon Tse Yan.

His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni said:—Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,—It is not my purpose to enlarge on the very complete report which has just been presented by the Manager on the working of this school during the past year. I have a much more pleasant duty to perform. That duty is a dual one. It is to give expression to the feelings of joy and gratitude of the Mother Superior and of her staff of sisters for the encouraging interest which is evinced in their humble efforts by an assemblage as large as it is distinguished. During the forty-nine years of its existence in this hospitable Colony never has the Convent, on any similar previous occasion, been honored by a gathering of such high distinction as we see met here this afternoon. While returning thanks on behalf of the sisters, I should be failing in my duty were I to omit mention of my sense of very sincere obligations to you, Sir, for presiding at this function and investing it with the dignity inseparable from your high office. To Your Excellency, General Machado and to Your Excellency Special Commissioner Ko, I am also very grateful for your presence, and also to the large number of ladies and gentlemen who have been so kind as to grace us with your presence. I am to extend, on behalf of the Superiors, an invitation to all those who have not yet done so to inspect a small collection of needlework, drawing and painting exhibited this afternoon in one of the class rooms. The object of this little exhibition is to illustrate the work which has been referred to in the Manager's report and which merited His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard's special commendation when he last did us the honour of distributing the prizes at this school. Before I have the honour of asking Your Excellency to hand the prizes to the children who have worked for and deserved them I beg you will permit me to call out the names of the two successful pupils who have been awarded the souvenirs so kindly offered by Your Excellency. Miss Maria Rozario and Miss Adela Llorente will come forward and receive at your hands the Governor's prizes. I feel sure the teachers, the pupils and all present will feel honored if Your Excellency will condescend to address us a few words, especially at a time when the Colony is—if the phrase be permissible—in the stage of metamorphosis as regards its educational movement on the very eve of the foundation of a seat of learning with which Your Excellency's name will be forever associated in the future, Hongkong University. It will surely be an institution that is destined to disseminate its leavening influence throughout the length and breadth of an Empire whose sons and daughters owe so much to the educational system of the Colonial Government under whose aegis the Italian Convent School largely depends for its existence. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the gathering. He said:—Monsieur, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, Monsignor Pozzoni has thanked us in very cordial and courteous terms for our presence here this evening. I am sure that I shall value your sentiments as well as my own when I say that it is we who are indebted for an opportunity for being present at this very pleasant function and of testifying our appreciation of the very admirable work which is being done in this institution. I am glad that Your Excellencies, distinguished representatives of Portugal and China, two countries which are on very friendly terms with my own country, are here this evening to witness the work, the admirable work, that is being done at this institution under the supervision of the Italian ladies who have devoted their lives to the benefit of humanity. You will see, in fact we were told just now by the manager of the convent school, that the majority of the pupils at this institution are of Portuguese and Chinese race, and I am proud that this institution has prospered and has grown to its present dimensions under the fostering care of the colonial government. When I last had the opportunity and the privilege of presiding at a similar function I said special stress, as the manager in his admirable speech just now reminded us, on the value, indeed, the necessity, of training character as well as training the intellect of the pupils. Indeed I have so frequently resorted to this subject in the various prize-givings in this Colony that I am almost afraid my words may seem like wearisome repetition. On that occasion I promised on behalf of my wife a souvenir upon which should be recorded the name of the girl who in each year had distinguished herself most in usefulness, in integrity, and in self-reliance. I am sorry that my wife is not here to-day to present it herself, for it would have been a very great pleasure for her to do so. The two names that are engraved on that shield are the names of the two young ladies who just came to receive small mementoes, Miss Maria Rozario and Miss Adela Llorente. I congratulate them most heartily on the distinction which they have gained. (Applause.) The souvenir itself is merely a plain sheet of silver unadorned with any decoration or any meretricious device, for it is intended to record the name of the girl who although she may not have shown any brilliancy in her studies or in the arts of music and painting, has nevertheless proved herself to be the most reliable and the best girl in the school for the year. You, Sir, were good enough to allude to the establishment of a university in terms of commendation, and I think you said it is a project which I have myself very deeply at heart, for I believe that by the establishment of such a seat of learning of that sort in this Colony we could continue to develop that training of character on which I set so much value.

This is especially so in the case of the Chinese, for if they had to go to Europe or America to complete their studies they would find themselves in unfamiliar surroundings, and exposed to many temptations and deprived of that counsel and guidance which are essential to youth. You who have trained in Hongkong your students will be able to continue to look after their welfare and their parents or guardians will be able to see them from time to time and exert their influence over them. This is why I consider a university here will be of special value to South China. Before I sit down I would like to offer one word of congratulation on the very considerable increase in numbers which the manager of the school has told us has taken place during the past year, but at the same time I must add my expression of sympathy in the great loss you have sustained in the death of one of your devoted band, one of the ladies who has for thirty-eight years devoted her entire time and abilities to making this institution what it is. There were many points in that most interesting account and also in Monsignor's speech. The participation by this school in the sports of the Colony is, I think, a departure to be warmly welcomed. We also heard, and I was especially glad to hear, of the contribution made by the girls of this institution to the funds which go to support the school and the other undertakings connected with the Italian Convent. I am extremely glad that this renewed stimulus, as it was called, is in some degree due to the words that I said last time I addressed you. I wish you all success in the coming school year and I wish you success in all the large undertakings that you carry on under the name of this institution in addition to the school itself. I wish the boys and girls a very happy and pleasant holiday. (Applause.)

His Excellency then distributed the prizes to the following:—
Special Class—Emily Minhinnett for arithmetic, history, and needlework; and Mary E. White for hygiene, geography and reading.
VII. Standard—Maria Gomes, Katie Raymond, Adele Klingemann, Elvira Felices and Hortensia Baptista.
VI. Standard—Rita Elizaga, Bettie Elias, Casilda Carvalho and Aurea Ozorio.
V. Standard—Lucy Lewhinn, Arminda Flores, Katharine Krugloff, Jennie Lawrence, Adela Llorente, Josephine Canha, Pilar Paulo and Kathleen Minhinnett.
IV. Standard—Mary Mack, Alice Young, Cecilia Rozario, Emilianna Abernethy, Maria Rodrigues, Amanda Hayes, Angela Carvalho and Edith McLeod.
III. Standard—Leonor Farias, Jennie Braga, B. Tchichelnitzky, Elizabeth Xavier, Mary Leong, Eva Figueiredo, Sarah Krater, Carmen Macaranga, Camilla Castro, Hannah Murray, Flora Fung, Almira Parradas and Clothilde Baptista.
II. Standard—Maud Braga, Clara Passos, Ignes Pereira, Liliene Comar, May Melnik, Olga Carvalho, Helena Lima, Antonia Cande, Luis Guterres, Hercie Gardner, Mary Cheong, Fok, Lizzie Wilkinson, Clara Moore, Anna Remedios, Angelina Puerta and Sarah Remedios.
I. Standard—Augusta Remedios, Elsa Carvalho, Libanio Noronha, Isabel Matias, Christina Ozorio, Golda Lewhinn, Molly Gomes, Felicia Lally, Lily Silbermann, Isabel Santos, Adela Farias, Mary E. Farias and Bruna d'Almeida.
Infant School—section A—Lindamira Nunes, Jennie Buntzen, Alida Leon, Delminda Lopes, Anzila Lopes, Carmen Garcia, Nenita Silva, Aurea Xavier, Maria L. Barredas, Eva Tchichelnitzky, Edith Malamut, Belle Messer and Jennie Farias. Section B—Ry Davis, Cybele Guimaraes, Lily Wei-han, Emilia Figueiredo, Rosie Wei-han, Annie Dillon, Julia Gardner and Guilherme Ribeiro. Section C—Noel Braga, Joao Ribeiro, Luis Rozario, Abraham Tchichelnitzky, Louisa Isabel, Jab Cooper and George Yip Ko.
Special prizes to the orphan girls—Anna Cruz for embroidery, Sarah Velarde for needlework, Helena Carmo for needlework, Lucy Loo for needlework, Alim Chau for embroidery, Akim Chenn for loom, Akai Chann for needlework, Akia Leong for embroidery, and Key Chann for loom. Special prize for religious instruction, offered by His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni—Angelina Carvalho, for drawing and needlework; Alice Kwok and Flora Fung, for painting; Elvira Felices, Mary E. White and Marciana Escano. For music—Mary Ahwee and Elvira Felices.

The proceedings concluded with the National Anthem.

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

The following list of recent transfers in the service was made up to June 28th:—
E. Bernadsky, Assistant, Harbin, transferred to Peking.
A. W. Holstein, Tientsin, transferred to Harbin.
A. P. S. Moss, Newchwang, transferred to Tientsin.
J. W. Richardson, Kinkiang, transferred to Amoy as Acting Deputy Commissioner.
A. Mackie, Shanghai, transferred to Kinkiang.
C. A. McAllum, Hankow, transferred to Canton, as Acting Deputy Commissioner. (out door).
S. P. Grainger, returned from leave, transferred to Shanghai.
J. Steinacker, Harbin, to be acting tide-surveyor, Harbin.
J. Loureiro, Shanghai, transferred to Mentex.
F. W. Rowland, assistant examiner, Ningpo, to be examiner, Ningpo.
E. A. Strehlnack, assistant examiner, Tientsin, to be examiner, Harbin.
G. W. E. McKie, transferred from Mentex to Shanghai.

Amongst those called to the Bar last month were Messrs. Sei Chen Wang, of Lincoln's Inn, and Chung Hin Wang, D.C.L., Yale, of the Middle Temple. Three Siamese were also called.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones, (Vice President); Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, (Registrar-General); Colonel Bedford, R.A.M.C.; Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Lau (hu Pak, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

MALARIA AT SHAIKIWAN.

The following letter from the Government, relative to the report on malaria in Shaikwan and its environs, was read by the Secretary:—
SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 5304-09 of the 24th ultimo, and to inform you that the training and "currenting" of the stream running along the high road through the western portion of Shaikwan village, between the slaughter-house and bridge No. 11 has already been put in hand by the Director of Public Works.

2. The occupier of the plots of cultivated ground immediately below and to the east of the Saiwan Road was found to be encroaching on Crown land, and has accordingly been turned off the grounds, and the pits have been filled in by the Director of Public Works.

3. The clearing of the scrub from the western slope of the Lyemun cliff will be put in hand as soon as possible after receipt of your plan (which is returned herewith) with the area required to be cleared marked thereon.

4. The other recommendations of the Board require an investigation of cost which is now being made, and a further reply will be sent in due course.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

The letter was referred back to the sub-committee appointed to consider the matter.

ADDITIONAL CEMETERY BY-LAWS.

THE HEAD OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT submitted the following minute:—By-law 10 of the Cemetery by-laws made under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903-1908, published in the Government Gazette of 4th December, 1908, Government notification No. 875, makes no provision for monuments over or enclosures of the surface of graves in excess of 24 feet superficial. I therefore suggest that the following sub-section be added as (2) to by-law 10:—"No monument over a grave or enclosure of the surface of a grave occupying more than 24 superficial feet shall be erected or made in the Colonial Cemetery without permission from the Head of the Sanitary Department, who may, if he thinks fit, grant such permission upon payment of a fee of \$2 for each superficial foot to be occupied by the monument or enclosure in excess of 24 superficial feet." I am advised that by-law 11, as it stands is not complete, as it does not give anyone power to decide who shall be interred in any particular section. Further, none of the by-laws at present give anyone authority to direct where corpses shall be interred in the cemetery, i.e., in the unreserved portion. The following addition to by-law 11 as sub-section (2) would definitely authorise the Head of the Sanitary Department to settle any question that might arise in this connection:—(2) "Application for permission to inter a corpse in any special section shall be made to the Head of the Sanitary Department, who shall decide upon such application: if no such application is made every corpse shall be buried in such position as the Head of the Sanitary Department shall direct."

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER, inquired:—Why give the power in the sub-section 2 of section 10 to the Head of the Sanitary Department instead of to the P.C.C.? I fail to see that the proposed sub-section is wanted at all. With regard to by-law 11, I should like to see the opinion, and to know who so advises.

Mr. HOOPER said he failed to see the reason of mentioning 24 superficial feet in clause 2. All grave spaces were six feet by two, and it was impossible to put a monument of 24 superficial feet over 12 feet. It would be necessary to have two grave spaces, and if a man had two spaces he would be entitled to put up a monument of 24 superficial feet without any extra fee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—These monuments, so far as I know, sometimes encroach by a foot or two. In that case it is the custom to charge \$2 per square foot.

Mr. HOOPER—I know nothing about encroaching, but if a man has taken more than he paid for, he is quite out of order. I did not think that was the reason of the minute.

The PRESIDENT—I think there may be other cases also in which a man may want to erect a bigger monument than he is allowed, and it is only fair that he should pay an extra charge.

Mr. HOOPER—Quite, but he must buy another grave space, and he is entitled to put any monument he likes on it.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I take it that if he encroaches over twelve feet he has got to pay extra. I don't know who the plan has to be submitted to, but it is only reasonable that a man should be allowed a little more space if he pays for it. It ought to be quite clear, however, that a plan of the monument to be erected should be submitted to some competent authority.

The PRESIDENT—Such plans would be submitted to the Public Works Department by this Department. Their surveyor would report to us whether a monument exceeded twelve feet.

With regard to the second amendment in the by-laws and Mr. Hooper's minute in regard thereto, the PRESIDENT said there was no opinion to see. While going through section 10 with the Crown Solicitor he went into section 11. The Crown Solicitor considered

THERE IS SKILL AND THOROUGHNESS

OF CONSTRUCTION

IN ALL

PIANOS

WE IMPORT

STAMPING THEM IN EVERY WAY

SUPERIOR VALUE

BUILT THROUGHOUT FOR

THIS CLIMATE.

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LTD.

[36]

SEVERE TEETHING RASH CURED

Spread Over Body and Face—Baby Scratched and Rubbed Till It Bled and Caused Great Pain and Agony—First Bath with Cuticura Soap Brought Sleep—Cure Followed.

MOTHER FINDS GOOD FRIEND IN CUTICURA

"I first started using Cuticura Soap about two and a half years ago for my little boy. When a few months old he had terrible rash very badly. It spread all over his face and body which made him very irritable, especially at night. He used to scratch and rub until he bled, causing him great pain and agony. I tried different kinds of soap and ointments all to no purpose. I thought I would give Cuticura Soap a trial. I bought a tablet and after my baby's first wash with Cuticura Soap he seemed quite soothed and slept well. I applied a little Cuticura Ointment every night and after about a month's treatment with two tablets of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment there was no sign of rash on any part of his body or face. Ever since, I have kept to Cuticura Soap and ointment, and hope never to be without it. You will be pleased to hear I use it for my other little boy, now eight months old, whose flesh is beautiful and smooth. My husband and I use Cuticura Soap excellent for shaving and doesn't find it so dry and hard after shaving as other soaps. Cuticura Soap leaves our skin so cool and refreshed. Mr. Emily Hine, 2, Myrtle Villa, Bedford, Middx., England, Nov. 4 and 29, 1908."

Itching Devils

Are little patches of acne on the face, scalp or hands which are instantly relieved and speedily cured. In the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For rashes, itching, irritations, inflammations, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, for sensitive, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of the toilet, these pure, sweet, gentle emollients are unrivaled.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the *British Medical Journal* is published. *See advertisement on page 10 of this issue.*

54-4

that section was not complete, and, in conjunction with the speaker, proposed the addition now submitted. The clause as it stood made no reference to sections other than naval, military and civil service. The by-laws did not state definitely in what portion of the cemetery bodies should be buried.

Mr. HOOPER—I fail to see why, if under section 11 of the present by-laws, power is given to the President of the Board, or in his absence the Vice-President, in the new by-law you should make another officer (the same officer under another name) and call him Head of the Sanitary Department. Surely the Board have power to say in what part of the cemetery a corpse shall be interred, and we can delegate that power to any committee without making a by-law. Personally, I would much rather it should be left to a committee.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I agree with Mr. Hooper. I don't see why the matter should be removed from the Board to the Head of the Department. Then on another point, upon my soul, I don't see why a cemetery should be divided up, having one section for children, one for residents of seven-years' standing and another for twenty-year residents. Where do I come in? I have not been twenty years in the Colony, but I have been thirty years in the Far East, and in spite of my extreme age I have to be buried in the seven-year section, and cannot have the distinction or honour of being buried in the twenty-year section. In all cemeteries there is, for want of a better word, what I must call a pauper section for people who die without means. No monuments are erected over these graves. (Continued on page 5)

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF \$3.50 Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on TUESDAY, 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 26th July, to TUESDAY, 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [982]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF DOLLARS Two Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on the 3rd proximo, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th inst., to TUESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [983]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mandarins, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [964]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED,

AND

THE CHINA TRADING INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petitions were on the 6th July, 1909, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction by the above named Society and Company respectively to confirm the alterations of the said Society's and the said Company's respective objects proposed to be effected by Special Resolutions of the said Society and the said Company respectively, unanimously passed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 21st April, 1909, and subsequently, unanimously passed at further Extraordinary Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 7th May, 1909, and which Resolutions respectively ran as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice of the said Court, in fifteen days from this Date and any person interested in the said Society or the said Company, whether as creditor, policy-holder or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the Companies Ordinance 1905 should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition, or either of them, will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 20th July, 1909.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary to the said Society and the said Company.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 26th inst., at 3 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before steamer's arrival.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 9.30 A.M. No Claims will be admitted after delivery of cargo has been effected to Consignees, and all Claims must be presented before 26th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [980]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

CENTRAL LOCALITY. To Let from and after 1st August. Moderate terms.

Apply—
F. E.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [981]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of August, the Price of our BROWN BREAD will be REDUCED to 9 cts. per lb.

WEISSMANN LIMITED,
14, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [975]

NOTICE.

WE wish to bring to the Notice of the Public that our Firm has for the last twenty years been engaged in the Manufacture of FIRE CRACKERS for Export and that we have Established a reputation for Superior Quality and Moderate Charges.

Messrs. HUNG HING & Co., 17, Yim Tsz Street, West, are our Sole Agents in Canton, and anyone wrongfully making use of Our Name will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

SUN LEE & Co.,
Tung Koon District.
Canton, 9th July, 1909. [947]

E. R.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (FIREWOOD, LIME WHITE, CHARCOAL, etc.) from the 1st August, 1909, to H.M. DOCKYARD, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officers, H.M. DOCKYARD, and should be returned not later than Noon the 27th July, 1909.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for Tender Forms. This will be returned if the Tender be declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a Tender.

H. RISSLAND,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [976]

E. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dress and of preparing and dealing in Dress Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in Government Gazette as Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [926]

THE "GILLESPIE-MYERS."

READY "TEMPEROMETER"

("TYPHOON-TELL-ALL")

With or without Barometer attached, ("BARO-TEMPEROMETER")

for

SHORE AND AFLOAT

Adapted for use in either Hemisphere, with Diagram-Indicator giving exact position of Storm-Centre, with (for Ship use) courses to be steered to avoid same.

This SIMPLE Arrangement, by which the results of all Calculations required FOR LOCATING A TYPHOON AT A GLANCE are afforded, will be found INVALUABLE to ALL whose residence happens to be within the Area liable to Cyclonic Invasion, and who desire to possess a RELIABLE BAROMETER, which may be Relyed on for occasional reference to some STANDARD SOURCE. Most Residents in China can have access (say) to the Customs-Inspector and have their Barometers looked to, at beginning and end of Typhoon Season. Elaborate and HIGHLY EXPENSIVE Instruments have been devised to effect our present object, but to most people, they are complicated, even if their cost is not often PROHIBITIVE, but our Instruments, whether "Tempestometer" alone, or with Barometer attached ("Baro-Tempestometer") are unusually cheap, and equally effective.

The Present Instrument, with all the DATA supplied, besides being CHEAP, can be understood and worked by an intelligent child ten years old. THE MEAN REGULAR READINGS, for most prominent places in CHINA, and the CHINA SEA, for EACH Month of the year, are given, as are also those for Southern Latitudes. All that is needed is to set the RED-ARROW of "Tempestometer" Disc to the Theoretical reading for month, on the FIRST day of that Month, after which, nothing more need be done, until the first of the next Month, save to set the NEEDLE to the Reading of the BAROMETER at MOMENT of Observation, and then read off, from the Scale on Disc, the OBSERVER'S Distance from the STORM-CENTRE: this got, a glance at diagram on lid of box shows the Exact Position of Centre, With, where required, the course to steer to avoid same.

Nautical Men, on board ship, or otherwise, will at once understand the Working, and VALUE of this handy little Instrument, and to them the BOON of being able, in a GLANCE, to find out their approximate position to the TYPHOON, with other valuable information, need not be dwelt on. It is alike a Useful and Elegant Appendant to any Chart-Box, and will be found convenient, even if the more expensive Inst. is possessed.

PRICES:—"Tempestometer" alone, \$15.00; "Baro-Tempestometer", \$35.00. Both silver-mounted, in beautifully incased cases.

FOR SALE AT—

BREWER & Co., Ltd.,
Paddar Street.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [956]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES for the following Thirteen Shares numbered 23504/-, 17296/1229, 17295/59, 1719/17724, 19154/-, and 2197/21938 in the above named Company standing in the name of JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) have been LOST, and should the same not be produced within a fortnight a New Certificate for the same share will be issued in favour of the said JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) and the Original Certificates will be declared by the Company as null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [955]

CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

1. ANTHONY BABINGTON—
Scrip No. 77 51/60 10

2. CHERAS EWE—
Scrip No. 81 151/160 10

3. FONG SHU BAY—
Scrip No. 83 182/190 9

4. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT—
Scrip No. 86 246/255 10

5. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 87 311/320 10

6. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 88 321/330 10

7. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 89 341/350 10

8. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 90 351/360 10

9. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 91 361/370 10

10. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 92 371/380 10

11. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 93 381/390 10

12. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 94 391/400 10

13. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 95 401/410 10

14. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 96 411/420 10

15. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 97 421/430 10

16. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 98 431/440 10

17. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 99 441/450 10

18. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 100 451/460 10

19. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 101 461/470 10

20. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 102 471/480 10

21. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 103 481/490 10

22. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 104 491/500 10

23. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 105 501/510 10

24. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 106 511/520 10

25. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 107 521/530 10

26. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 108 531/540 10

27. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 109 541/550 10

28. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 110 551/560 10

29. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 111 561/570 10

30. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 112 571/580 10

31. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 113 581/590 10

32. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 114 591/600 10

33. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 115 601/610 10

34. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 116 611/620 10

35. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 117 621/630 10

36. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 118 631/640 10

37. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 119 641/650 10

38. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 120 651/660 10

39. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 121 661/670 10

40. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 122 671/680 10

41. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 123 681/690 10

42. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 124 691/700 10

43. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 125 701/710 10

44. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 126 711/720 10

45. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 127 721/730 10

46. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 128 731/740 10

47. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 129 741/750 10

48. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 130 751/760 10

49. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 131 761/770 10

50. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 132 771/780 10

51. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 133 781/790 10

52. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 134 791/800 10

53. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 135 801/810 10

54. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 136 811/820 10

55. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 137 821/830 10

56. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 138 831/840 10

57. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 139 841/850 10

58. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 140 851/860 10

59. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 141 861/870 10

60. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 142 871/880 10

61. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 143 881/890 10

62. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 144 891/900 10

63. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 145 901/910 10

64. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 146 911/920 10

65. ELIZABETH SILAS KELLY—
Scrip No. 147 921/930 10

TO LET.

"STOWFORD" 12, Bonham Road, and 5 STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

Apply—
A. B.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [882]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godowns East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—
KAM FOOK,
No. 107, Wellington Street,
behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of
No. 6, Godown on the Spot.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

N.O. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PRADDER STREET.

Apply—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mandarins," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [909]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRATA EAST.

Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [254]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wang Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in HEPON TERRACE.

OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, at floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, Blue Buildings and No. 15B, Des Voeux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907
£18,114,624.

Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital ... 687,500 0 0
II. Five Funds ... 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [908]

COAL.

BUNKER COAL can now be supplied,
from the Deep Coals of SARAWAK
GOVERNMENT MINES, at Labuan and Broeketon,
at Reduced Rates. Large stock always on hand.
Apply. — SARAWAK GOVERNMENT
AGENCY, Labuan. Telegrams: May, Labuan.
[939]

SUTTON'S SEEDS
Special Selected Collections
for this Climate.
VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS
IN ALL-TIGHT CASES.
To be obtained from
CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
Telephone 668. 3, Duddell Street. [50]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
G. K. HAXTON, Manager.
Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG PLAS
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
[674]

FULL VALUE
IN
EVERY PURCHASE.

LADIES can find Extremely low prices and
Good Values.
Latest Style Stockings, in every variety and
Pattern. Latest Out. Stainless Black Fast,
non-polishous.
HONGKONG-ALI & CO.,
14, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1909. [41]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry, Coke Importers, General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING
LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central
Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

A TACK & CO.
FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE

26, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL.
DEALERS IN
LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
Cameras fitted with
"Zeiss," "Goebel," "Koss," & "Aldis"
Lenses.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
A SPECIALITY.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)



LADIES
SAFE
MEDICINE

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 3, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole by all Chemists.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West
Point Godown, whence delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 22nd July, will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 22nd July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 26th
July, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [5]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAXONIA"
Captain Bahl, having arrived Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature by the
Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of
their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 26th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [978]

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo in connection with
above Steamer are hereby informed that
their goods with the exception of Treasure
are being landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after
NOON, the 26th July, at NOON, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 26th July, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 26th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. DE CHAMPEMORIN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [2]

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

A purely
Vegetable
Sweetener
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering the
only certain remedy for intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, reliable,
and especially adapted for children.
To be dispensed at all Dispensing
Chemists, THOMAS KEATING & CO.,
London, Eng.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION

This successful remedy used in continental
hospitals by Ricord, Gosselin, Jobert, Vulpes and
others, surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only,
removes all discharges, suppurating abscesses, the
use of which does irreparable harm by laying the
foundation of structure and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2
For blood poisons, bad legs, spots, blotches, eczema,
pimples and swelling of joints, secondary syphilis,
ulcerations, gonorrhea, etc. It purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all venereal matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3
For rheumatism, those most up-to-date remedies
for rheumatism, worry, overwork, excesses, etc. It
possesses surprising power in restoring strength &
 vigor to those suffering from exhausting fatigue
of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is a obtainable of principal
Chemists, The French Medicine Co., Havertock
Road, Havertock, London. Price 1/6 per bottle.
The above Tablets are a genuine article of work
"THERAPION" is a registered British Government
Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日歷英中年十五
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER
1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE
76TH CYCLE TO THE 60TH YEAR OF THE
76TH CYCLE.

PRICE \$2 CASH.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the
Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post
free) to any part of the World (unrepresented
Agents on receipt of Money Order.

SANITARY BOARD.

(Continued from page 3)

and ultimately they lapse into the original con-
dition of the ground. But for the rest, I don't
see why distinction should be drawn between a
child, a seven-years' and a twenty-years' resident.
It is carrying on some antiquated fetish which
was introduced when the flag was first planted
here.

At this stage the Board went into committee
to consider the suggested amendments to the
by-laws.

Mr. HOOPER, dealing with sub-section 2, said
—Supposing there is a family in three graves,
side by side, with a superficial area of 36 feet,
and instead of putting up three monuments of
twelve feet they want to put up one of 36 feet.
They would have to pay an additional sum.
That is not just, as it is payment twice over for
the same privilege.

The PRESIDENT—In such an instance a man
could bring the case to His Excellency's notice,
and get the charge reduced.

Mr. HOOPER—Why should he apply to have
it reduced? He is entitled to cover the 36 feet
with a monument.

The PRESIDENT—Would you like a clause
to that effect put in?

Mr. HOOPER—If you think it necessary, I
think the justice of what I have stated must
commend itself.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—Are
not you overlooking the fact that between each
grave space there is a strip of Crown land?

Mr. HOOPER—I won't press my point or
make amendment, but it seems to me so unnece-
sary—I thought you would have all grasped the
point at once.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I think there is a good
deal in what Mr. Hooper says, and I would
suggest that the matter be allowed to stand
over, and the by-laws brought up again at next
meeting.

Mr. LAU CHU PAU—I think the best thing
to do is to appoint a sub-committee to go into
the question.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I beg to suggest that
the words "Head of the Sanitary Department"
should be altered to "President of the Board."

The power of the Board has been gradually
whittled away till it has become almost a farce,
and I object to any transfer at all, no matter
how small it is, from the President of the Board
to the Head of the Sanitary Department.

The motion in favour of appointing a com-
mittee was agreed to, and the President, Mr.
Lau Chu Pau and Mr. Hooper were appointed
members.

The Board then resumed.

SCAVENGING CONTRACTOR FINED.
The complaint against the scavenging and
conservancy contractor for Shaukiwan was con-
sidered, the contractor appearing in person.

The PRESIDENT stated that there were three
charges against the contractor, who failed to
remove a quantity of nightsoil from Shaukiwan
on June 22nd.

The contractor admitted this, but said there
was a typhoon that day.

Sanitary Inspector COLLETT said the signals
were up, and there were heavy rain storms, but
there was no typhoon. The contractor had been
very unsatisfactory for sometime.

The PRESIDENT—There are other charges,
but we are not proceeding with them, as it was
considered those three would be sufficient to go
on with. I might point out that another charge
may be added of sub-letting the contract, which
the sub-contractor admitted.

The contractor was then questioned by the
PRESIDENT:

How often do you go to Shaukiwan?—Some-
times.

How often?—Once a week.

Who does your work?—My foreman.

I have you any other contracts?—Yes, the
Aberdeen contract.

How many boats have you got?—One.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that according to
the man's contract he was required to have a
boat at each place. Without two boats it was
obvious that he could not fulfil the terms of the
contract.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Has there been a com-
plaint against him before?

The PRESIDENT—Complaints began in
February, 1909.

The Board decided to fine the contractor \$10
on each of the three charges, and to caution
him. He was also informed that he must fulfil
his contract by getting another boat.

A report in a month's time as to how he has
carried on the work is to be submitted to the
Board.

ANTHRAX AT KENNEDY TOWN
CATTLE DEPOT.

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON wrote,
under date of July 12th—I have the honour to
report for the information of the Board that
a case of anthrax occurred in a Chinese bullock
at the Kennedy Town cattle depot. The animal
came into the depot, along with 16 others, on
Saturday afternoon from Heilow. It was
segregated and placed under observation on
the 11th, having the temperature of
108.5 degrees Fahrenheit. It was found
dead next morning, the cause being an
anthrax. The remainder of the lot have been
put under observation, but so far all are healthy.
The carcass of the dead bullock has been
cremated.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' DUTIES.

A list detailing the duties of Sanitary In-
spectors for the year 1909 was laid on the table.

Mr. HOOPER moved—Are the duties of the
sanitary inspector laid down in writing? If so,
I should like to see them.

Mr. HOOPER said he received a letter from
the Secretary in answer to his minute regarding
the duties of the sanitary inspector. The letter
said the inspector should act under the instruc-
tions of the Medical Officer of Health. Mr.
Hooper wished to know if he did not get his
orders from the Head of the Department.

The PRESIDENT—It is a departmental ar-
rangement. I send my orders to the M. O. H.
for convenience sake. The inspectors report to
the Medical Officer of Health before action is
taken in any matter. If a matter of urgency
arises, I send for the inspector myself. I
inspect the books once a month, and the
Medical Officer of Health inspects them once
a week.

Mr. HOOPER—I see that he should be present
at every interment in the non-Chinese cemeteries
at Happy Valley. I would like to ask
whether the Medical Officer and yourself are
satisfied that he carries out that duty?

The PRESIDENT—I cannot say definitely what
the practice has been in the past, but I was at
the cemetery myself yesterday in order
partly to ascertain the routine of the work
there. I did not see the inspector myself,
nor did the head sexton, and I was in
the cemetery from 3.30 till five o'clock. I had
the inspector sent for this morning, and he
informed me that he was there watching a
Japanese grave being dug.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Do I understand that
the inspector has got to be at the actual
interment?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—It is unfortunately my
duty to bury two or three Europeans in a year
but I have never yet, and I have buried a good
many men in the Colony, seen a sanitary in-
spector at any of those interments. The only
persons I have ever seen were the Padre and
Mr. Van Epps when I have been there myself
with certain of my staff. At all the funerals
I have attended in the last eight years I have
never seen a sanitary inspector.

The PRESIDENT—My experience is not the
same. Within the last fifteen months I have
been to two funerals, and have seen two
inspectors.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I did not know an in-
spector ought to have been there. If I had
known I would have brought the matter to the
notice of the Sanitary Board earlier.

The PRESIDENT—I think members will be
satisfied when I state that I have warned the
inspector that his presence is necessary at all
funerals at the Colonial Cemetery. In cases of
Japanese funerals I informed him that he need
not look on at the ceremony, as they did not
like it.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—With regard to the
duties of the inspectors, when the Public Health
and Buildings Ordinance Commission was sit-
ting we found it was very necessary and im-
portant that we should know which sanitary
inspector was in charge of each district at a
certain date. There is no record that
has been kept, and I think it
is most desirable that a record should be kept,
so that if a dispute crops up later on, there
will be no question of the identity of the
sanitary inspector.

The PRESIDENT—I don't think that can
arise now, because they have their diaries to
show where they are.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—You ought not to trust
to a man's diary; you ought to have a muster
roll. We found it had handicapped us very
severely in that Commission after sitting for
the best part of a year.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—Can you tell me
what is the object of an inspector being present
at every non-Chinese funeral?

The PRESIDENT said it was to keep order.
On Monday he saw a number of Japas going
to a Japanese funeral, and they were going along
as if they were out for the day with their arms
round each other. This was hardly the way to
behave in a cemetery. He thought, on those
grounds it was better that an inspector should
be present, and, apart from that, he was the
person to see that the undertaker's men carried
out their duties properly.

LIGHTING OF THE MARKETS.

Messrs. Aldrup and Schuler wrote to
the Board with the object of drawing members'
attention to their "Tantalum" lamps, which they
asked should be given a trial in the Central
Market.

Mr. HO KONG TONG intimated—There is no
harm in giving the Tantalum lamps a trial in
the Central Market as requested.

Mr. HOOPER—I don't quite understand why
these papers are again before us. What further
information do they contain?

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I thought this question
was disposed of. Why should it have been re-
opened?

BAD MILK AND SPIRITS.

The Government Analyst reported on the
result of his examination of certain samples
submitted to him. Of two samples of brandy he
found both to be adulterated, and the vendors
were convicted and fined. Of four samples of
milk one was found to be adulterated, and a pro-
secution was pending. Six samples of whisky
tested were all found to be genuine.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

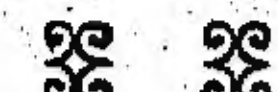
The Government Bacteriologist forwarded a
report on the result of his examination of sam-
ples of water taken from the public supplies.
One sample taken from a hydrant in Salisbury
Road near the Star Ferry wharf was
found to contain 300 micro-organisms,
and in the opinion of the Bacteriologist should
be filtered before used for drinking. Another
sample taken from Tytam was a good drinking
water, and so was a third sample from Pokfulam.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Based on a death rate per 1,000 per annum the
mortality statistics of the whole Colony for the
week ended June 12th showed a percentage of
23.7, while for the week ended June 19th the
percentage was 22.1 as against 31.7 for the
corresponding week of last year.

For your own comfort
in Tropical Countries use
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against
Infection.Perfect Personal
Cleanliness.Freedom from
Skin Irritation.

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this power-
ful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide
popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a
protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for
antiseptic cleansing their bites.

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purifica-
tion caused by the antiseptic properties of this
delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets
the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive
of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted
for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic
properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

By Appointment to His Majesty the King.

When you feel thoroughly exhausted after a
heavy day's work, begin your dinner with a
BOVRIL Soup, and so ward off indigestion.

BOVRIL

stimulates the gastric juices and immediately strengthens
and invigorates the whole system.

"SHACKELL"
"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.
PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE.—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [934]

WEATHER REPORT

On the 19th at 1.30 p.m.—Black South Cone
hoisted.

On the 20th at 6.00 a.m.—Black South Cone
and Ball hoisted.

At 10.35 a.m.—Signals lowered.

At 11.50 a.m.—The barometer is inclined to
rise in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. It
has fallen slightly over Tongking.

The depression, which has continued to move
towards W.N.W. appears to have reached the
E. coast of Hainan.

Another depression has appeared over Man-
churia. It is moving Eastwards.

The high pressure area remains over the
Pacific to between the Loochoos and the
Bonins.

Light E. and S.E. winds may be expected
in the Formosa Channel and strong to moderate
E. and S.E. winds along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.78 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (S.E. and E.
winds, light.
South coast of China between S.E. winds.
Hongkong and Loochoos, moderate.
South coast of China between E. and S.E.
Hongkong and Hainan, winds, strong.
(*) S.E. winds, fresh to moderate; squally,
showery.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Chengn* left Shanghai on
the 18th inst., and is due here to-day.

The H.-A. Line str. *Dortmund* left Singa-
pore on the 19th instant, and may be expected
here on or about the 25th inst.

The str. *Lemur* left Singapore on the morn-
ing of the 20th inst. for Hongkong and is due
about the 26th inst.

The Bank Line str. *Oceanic* left Yokohama
for Puget Sound on the 17th inst.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* arrived at Manila
on the 20th inst., between 4 and 6 a.m., and is
expected to sail from that port on the 25th inst.
p.m.

APENTA
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

For continuous use by the Gouty, the
Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,

St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE.—A Wineglassful in the morning

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CARMARTHENSIRE, British str., 2,994, Daniel, 19th July—London and Singapore.
 19th July—London and Singapore.
 CATHARINE ARCAN, British str., 2,328, Hudson, 20th July—Calcutta and Singapore.
 20th July—Calcutta and Singapore.
 FRI, Norwegian str., 860, C. Wagle, 19th July.
 Haiphong 15th and Hoihow 18th July.
 General—Asgard, Thorsen & Co.
 Longships, British str., 2,842, Tasker, 20th July—Bangkok 14th July, Wood Rice and Salt—Butterfield & Swire.
 Ningbo, British str., 1,228, E. Richards, 20th July—Chinkiang and Wuhu 15th July.
 Coal, Newcastle, Oil, &—Butterfield & Swire.
 Pongtong, German str., 998, H. Olsen, 20th July—Bangkok 14th July, Wood Rice and Salt—Butterfield & Swire.
 SINGA, British str., 1,047, W. Shane, 20th July—Haiphong and Hoihow 18th July.
 Coal and General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 20th July.
 Amiral Fourchon, French str., for Shanghai.
 Kurechi Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 Ningpo, British str., for Canton.
 Sazima, German str., for Shanghai.
 Solstad, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 Takosun Maru, Japanese str., for Milke.

DEPARTURES.

20th July.
 AOHILLES, British str., for Shanghai.
 ANI MARU, Japanese str., for Kueing.
 ARMAND BERIC, French str., for Europe & Atlantic.
 ATLANTIC, American str., for Canton.
 CHONGHONG, British str., for Canton.
 CLARA JENSEN, German str., for Canton.
 DAGNY, Norwegian str., for Tsingtau.
 GERMANIA, German str., for Hongkong.
 GREGORY ARCAN, British str., for Shanghai.
 HAINAN, British str., for Swatow.
 HAITANG, British str., for Swatow.
 JAPAN, British str., for Singapore.
 KIANO CHING, Chinese str., for Canton.
 MATHIDE, German str., for Canton.
 MEIKONG, British str., for Singapore.
 SINGA, German str., for Hoihow.
 YEDU MARU, Jap. str., for Moji.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Singap* reports: Strong N.E. wind and squally with rain high sea.
 The Norwegian str. *Fri* reports: While at Haiphong in the 15th inst., experienced a heavy typhoon, which did a lot of damage to shipping and houses in Haiphong, 5 steam launches sunk and several lives lost.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 20th.
 ABERDEEN DOCK—*Italian, Vorwarts, Peilo, Hutan, Mowat, Lili, Haldi, Paul Ben, COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.*
 TAIKOO DOCK—*Hongchow, Yokoh.*

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
 For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE" will be despatched as above on or about the 20th inst.
 The attention of passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. The steamer is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with electric fans in staterooms and refrigerating machinery. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [928]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN" Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 21st July, at Noon.
 This well-known steamer is specially fitted for passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
 This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
 N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th June, 1909. [906]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

THE Steamship

"SEGURA" Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th July.
 The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and Electric Fans in staterooms. Doctor and stewardess are carried. Fare to London £35.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [835]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE" will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1909.
 For Freight and Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [915]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "L," nearest Hongkong "H," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SEGURA	Brit. str.	—	Hayes	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 28th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SARINIA	Ger. str.	L.W.	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	L.W.	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 28th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SEGOTIA	Ger. str.	L.W.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	L.W.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 31st inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	ISTRIA	Ger. str.	L.W.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CALDONIA	Fr. str.	—	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug., at 2 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	YEDDO	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug., at D'light
LONDON & ANTWERP	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	O. Pahnke	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About Middle of Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KAMU MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. G. Williams	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th Aug., at D'light
LONDON & ANTWERP	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 28th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KIHOE	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th Aug., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	PERSEA	Ass. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	INDRAWADI	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 21st Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MUNCASTER CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP	WELSH PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 6 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	FITZPATRICK	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Aug., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KINABO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	BAKURO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	COLEMAN	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
LONDON & ANTWERP	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	ASUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Aug., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TUPANAS	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CHONGHONG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SUBANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KWANGTUNG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CARMARTHENSIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	BUJAN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CHINUA	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DELET	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DORTMUND	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MOTOBI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	GOEBEN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	KURANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	AREU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SUMATRA	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	LOMAN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TOMER	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	INDEN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SPEZIA	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TJILATAP	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	HAIRUN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SINGA	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TAAR	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	LOONGANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	RUHI	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	YUNWANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MAURANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	ONYON MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	ONANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TUININ	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 p.m.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. O. FAHNE	Wedday, 28th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. WILHELM	About Wedday, 28th July.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"COLEMAN" Capt. H. RAEGENER	Friday, 13th Aug., at 10 A.M.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBELL	Beginning of August.

For further Particulars, apply to
 NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOCHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
 Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [5]

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
* KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathee	On 29th July.
* AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 26th August.
* SUVERIC	6,232	S. Shotton	On 23rd September.

* These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.
 † Calls at Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to
 DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
 Hongkong, 24th July, 1909. [8]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TONKIN" Capt. Charbonnel	On 2nd Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"CALEDONIE" Capt. Casanova	On 3rd Aug., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AUSTRALIE" Capt. X.	On 16th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 17th Aug., 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to P. DE CHAMPORIN, AGENT, Queen's Building.
 Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [2]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT., 24th July.	"ALLAN LINER" FRIDAY, 20th Aug.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 14th Aug.	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, 10th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT., 4th Sept.	"ALLAN LINER" FRIDAY, 1st Oct.
"MONTEAGLE" SATURDAY, 13th Sept.	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, 22nd Oct.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT., 25th Sept.	

"Emperess" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 5 P.M. at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPERESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus. via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10 Hongkong to London, 1st Class (via Steamers) Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates. 1st Class Railway " " £43 " " £45.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line. R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [7]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 24th July, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOLAYIA" 9,500 tons, from Colombo passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA" due in London on the 5th September, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [1]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FRIEDLAND (DIRECT), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils to RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADELPHI PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

Capt. P. Giurgovich, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th inst.
 This Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor and stewardess.
 For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes Buildings.
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909. [3]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" On 5th Aug.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [967]

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 22nd July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 24th July	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	MALTA	About 28th July	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSHALLS	Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	July	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUMATRA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. J. Benton, R.N.R.	About 30th July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 21st July, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd July, 4 P.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 23rd July, 9 A.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 25th July, 4 P.M.
THINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 25th July, 8 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 27th July, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 30th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LINAN"	On 31st July, 8 P.M.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI" "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.
FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
TELEPHONE 55.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Wed., 21st July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"ONSANG"	Friday, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHONGSHING"	Friday, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 26th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 30th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 30th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & COCHIN	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd Aug., Noon.
CHINWANTAO VIA WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"SUISANG"	Tuesday, 3rd Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "YUENSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe, these vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	E. W. Almond	Manila	On 24th July, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 31st July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	WED., 21st July, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 2 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports and also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	
S.S. DORTMUND	27th July
S.S. SPEZIA	13th Aug.
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	17th Aug.
S.S. AMBRIA	27th Aug.
S.S. NICOMEDIA	8th Sept.
S.S. LIBERIA	15th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

HOMEWARD.

FOR MARSHALLS, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. ISTRIA	21st July
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. BRASILIA	23rd July
FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SEGOVIA	31st July
FOR ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SAMBIA	12th August
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SLAVONIA	20th August

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SIAM"	About 25th July
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIAN"	About beg. of Aug.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and GOTHENBURG	"YEDDO"	About Middle of Aug.

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.

MELOCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	SANUKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	6500	WED., 4th Aug., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith	6500	WED., 18th Aug., at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	6500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SEINANO MARU Capt. K. Kawan	7000	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. E. Takeda	6500	FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. E. Prye	6000	MONDAY, 26th July, at Daylight
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MOYORI MARU Capt. J. E. Richards	4000	WED., 23rd July, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. W. Thompson	9000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6000	WED., 4th Aug., at Noon

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Cargo only.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—

EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s Newly Built 9,000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

KAMO MARU	(Capt. F. L. Sommer)	About Wed. 28th July.
MISHIMA MARU	(Capt. A. E. Moses)	About Wed. 25th Aug.
ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. W. M. Thompson)	About Wed. 22nd Sept.
MYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. Bainbridge)	About Wed. 20th Oct.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.
SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS \$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd " 80	70	60	50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—

16, DES VOGES ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office:

14, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1909.

Telephone No. 375.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 tons gross	Sail Aug. 30th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5000 "	Oct. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5000 "	Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. B. Hutchinson	4,416	SATURDAY, 31st July
	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. Y. Fushino	6,178	SATURDAY, 28th August

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
ANPING VIA SWATOW, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"SOSUO MARU" Capt. K. Sugi	THURSDAY, 22nd July, at 10 A.M.
	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fushino	THURSDAY, 22nd July, at 10 A.M.
AMOY & FOCHOW	"DALIN MARU" Capt. Y. Katsuraki	SUNDAY, 25th July, at 10 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

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Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMITAMADA Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI"

Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENCIES:—

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.

For Particulars apply to

H. OISHI,
Manager,

No. 2, Pedder, Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909.

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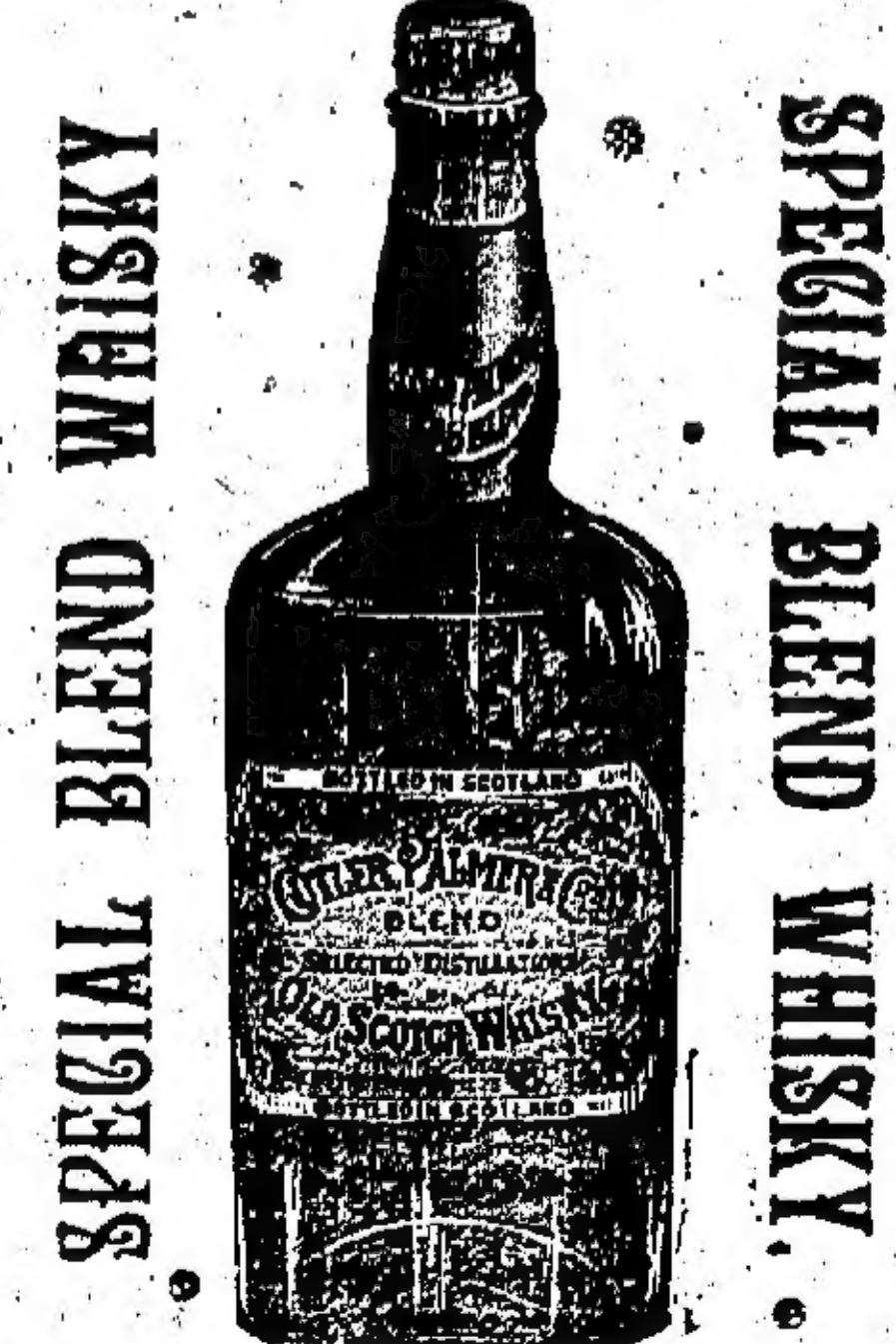
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SIEMSEN & CO.,
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A new medical work on the causes and most scientific & efficient means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous & functional debility, depression of spirits, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy post free in plain sealed envelope for P.O. remittance from Mr. Lewis, Medical Publisher, 64, Wellesley Road, General Post Office, London.

